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Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of Claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

5, 6, 8, 9, 18-21, 25, 27-29, 50-72: (Cancelled)

73. (New): A compound of Formula I:

Formula I

wherein W, X, Y, and Z are C-R₃, C-R₄, C-R₅, and C-R₆; R_3 -R₆ are hydrogen;

M is oxygen;

A is

-NH-C-NH; and

R, and R, are substituted phenyl.

74. A pharmaceutically acceptable salt of the compound of claim 73.

75. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the compound of claim 73 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

76. (New): A compound having the structure and meanings for R as indicated:

From-

wherein R is selected from the group consisting of:

- a) 4-BrPh;
- b) 4-COOEt-Ph;
- c) 4-CF,Ph;
- d) 3-Me-Ph;
- e) 3-COOEt-Ph;
- f) 3-COOtBu-Ph;
- g) 3-COOH-Ph;
- h) 4-MeO-Ph;
- i) 3-MeO-Ph; and
- j) 2-MeO-Ph.

77. (New): A compound selected from:

Hydrazinecarboxamide, N-(4-bromopheny.t)-2-[3,4-dihydro-3-[3-(1-methylethoxy)pheny1]-4-oxo-2-quinazo-liny1]-;

Benzoic acid, 3-[[[2-[3,4-dihydr>-3-[3-(1-methylethoxy)phenyl]-4-oxo-2-quinazolinyl]hydrazino]-carbonyl]amino]-ethyl ester;

Hydrazinecarboxamide, 2-[3,4-dihydro-3-[3-(1-methylethoxy)phenyl]-4-oxo-2-quinazolinyl]-N-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-;

Hydrazinecarboxamide, 2-[3,4-dihydr>-3-[3-(1-methylethoxy)phenyl]-4-oxo-2-quinazolinyl]-N-(3-methoxy-phenyl)-;

Hydrazinecarboxamide, 2-[3,4-dihydro-3-[3-(1-methylethoxy)phenyl]-4-oxo-2-quinazolinyl]-N-(2-methoxy-phenyl)-;

Hydrazinecarboxamide, 2-[3,4-dihydro-3-[3-(1-methylethoxy)phenyl]-4-oxo-2-quinazolinyl]-N-[(4-tri-

-4-

fluoromethyl)phenyl]-;

acid, 3-[[2-[3,4-dihydro-3-[3-(1-Benzoic methylethoxy)phenyl]-4-oxo-2-quinazolinyl]hydrazino]carbonyl]amino]-, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester;

2-[3,4-dihydro-3-[3-(1-Hydrazinecarboxamide, methylethoxy)phenyl]-4-oxo-2-quinazolinyl]-N-(3-methylphenyl)-;

Benzoic acid. 4-[[[2-[3,4-dihydro-3-[3-(1methylethoxy)phenyl]-4-oxo-2-quinazolinyl]hydrazino]carbonyl]amino] - ethyl ester;

acid, 2-[[[2-[3,4-dihydro-3-[3-(1-Benzoic methylethoxy)phenyl]-4-oxo-2-quinazolinyl]hydrazino]carbonyl]amino]-, ethyl ester;

3-[[[2-[3,4-dihydro-3-[3-(1-Benzoic acid, methylethoxy)phenyl]-4-oxo-2-quinazolinyl]hydrazino]carbonyl]amino]-; and

3-[[2-[3,4-dihydro-3-[3-(1acid, Benzoic methylethoxy)phenyl]-4-oxo-2-quinazolinyl]hydraziao]carbonyl]amino]-1,1-dimethylethyl ester.

78. (New): A compound of Formula I:

Formula I

wherein W, X, Y, and Z are $C-R_1$, $C-R_4$, $C-R_5$, and $C-R_6$; R-R are hydrogen;

M is oxygen;

A is

-NH-C-NH; and

R, and R, are substituted phenyl, wherein

the substitutions are selected from

- hydrogen

- lower alkyl of 1-4 carbon atoms,
- (CH₂);OR₁₃
- (CH₂),SR₁₃
- trifluoromethyl
- nitro
- halo
- cyano
- azido
- acetyl

$$\begin{pmatrix} R_{16} \\ | \\ -C \\ | \\ R_{15} \end{pmatrix}_{i} -COOR_{13}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} R_{16} \\ | \\ -C \\ | \\ R_{15} \end{pmatrix}_{i} - CONR_{13}R_{14}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} R_{16} \\ | \\ -C \\ | \\ R_{15} \end{pmatrix}_{l} - NR_{13}R_{14}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} R_{16} \\ | \\ -C \\ | \\ R_{15} \end{pmatrix}_{i} = CONHSO_{2} R_{13}$$

$$(CH_2)_i O C(O) R_{13}$$

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$$\begin{pmatrix}
R_{16} \\
| \\
-C \\
| \\
R_{15}
\end{pmatrix}
= S(O)_{j} R_{13}$$

and

$$\begin{pmatrix} R_{16} \\ | \\ -C - \\ | \\ R_{15} \end{pmatrix} = S(O)_{1}N R_{13} R_{14} 7$$

wherein i and j are independently 0, 1, 2, R_{13} , R_{14} , R_{15} , R_{16} are each independently hydrogen, lower alky, alkaryl of from 7 to 10 carbon atoms; and $NR_{13}R_{14}$ is also mono or bicyclic ring with one to four hetero atoms as N,0,S.

79. (New): A method for treating a condition advantageously affected by the binding of the compound of Formula I to a CCK receptor in a mammal in need of such treatment comprising providing an effective binding amount of the compound of Formula I:

Formula I

wherein W, X, Y, and Z are $C-R_3$, $C-R_4$, $C-R_5$, and $C-R_6$; R_3-R_6 are hydrogen; M is oxygen;

 R_1 and R_2 are substituted phenyl, wherein

- hydrogen
- lower alkyl of 1-4 carbon atoms,
- (CH₂);OR₁₃
- $(CH_2)_iSR_1$
- trifluoromethyl
- nitro
- halo
- cyano
- azido
- acetyl

$$\begin{pmatrix} R_{16} \\ | \\ -C \\ | \\ R_{15} \end{pmatrix}_{i} = COOR_{13}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} R_{16} \\ | \\ -C \\ | \\ R_{15} \end{pmatrix} = CONR_{13}R_{14}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} R_{16} \\ | \\ C \\ | \\ R_{15} \end{pmatrix}_{i} = NR_{13}R_{14}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} R_{16} \\ | \\ -C \\ | \\ R_{15} \end{pmatrix}_{i} = CONHSO_{2}R_{13}$$

 $(CH_2)_i O C(O) R_{13}$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
R_{16} \\
| \\
-C \\
| \\
R_{25}
\end{pmatrix}_{i} = S(O)_{j} R_{13}$$

and

$$\begin{pmatrix} R_{16} \\ | \\ -C - \\ | \\ R_{15} \end{pmatrix}_{i} = S(O)_{j} N R_{13} R_{14} 14$$

wherein i and j are independently 0, 1, 2, R_{13} , R_{14} , R_{15} , R_{16} are each independently hydrogen, lower alky, alkaryl of from 7 to 10 carbon atoms; and $NR_{13}R_{14}$ is also mono or bicyclic ring with one to four hetero atoms as N,O,S.

80. (New): A method of reducing gastric acid secretion in a mammal comprising administering an effective gastric acid secretion reducing amount to a mammal in need thereof a compound of Formula I:

-9-

Formula I

wherein W, X, Y, and Z are C-R3, C-R4, C-R5, and C-R6;

R₃-R₆ are hydrogen;

M is oxygen;

A is CAYGO

-NH-C-NH; and

 R_1 and R_2 are substituted phenyl, wherein

- hydrogen
- lower alkyl of 1-4 carbon atoms;
- (CH₂),OR₁₃
- (CH₂)₁SR₁
- trifluoromethyl
- nitro
- halo
- cyano
- azido
- acetyl

$$\begin{pmatrix}
R_{16} \\
| \\
-C \\
| \\
R_{15}
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$-COOR_{19}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} R_{16} \\ | \\ -C - \\ | \\ R_{15} \end{pmatrix}_{I} - CONR_{I3}R_{I4}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} R_{16} \\ | \\ C \\ | \\ R_{15} \end{pmatrix}_{l} = NR_{13}R_{14}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} R_{16} \\ | \\ -C \\ | \\ R_{15} \end{pmatrix}_{i} -CONHSO_{2}R_{13}$$

$$(CH_2)_i O C(O) R_{i3}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
R_{16} \\
| \\
C \\
| \\
R_{15}
\end{pmatrix}_{i} = S(O)_{j} R_{13}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
R_{16} \\
| \\
-C \\
| \\
R_{15}
\end{pmatrix}
= S(O)_{j} N R_{13} R_{14} 21$$

-11-

wherein i and j are independently 0, 1, 2, R_{13} , R_{14} , R_{15} , R_{16} are each independently hydrogem, lower alky, alkaryl of from 7 to 10 carbon atoms; and $NR_{14}R_{14}$ is also mono or bicyclic ring with one to four hetero atoms as N,O,S.

81. (New): A method of reducing anxiety in a mammal, comprising administering an effective anxiety reducing amount to a mammal in need thereof a compound of Formula I:

Pormula I

wherein W, X, Y, and Z are $C-R_s$, $C-R_s$, $C-R_s$, and $C-R_s$; R,-R, are hydrogen;

M is oxygen;

A is

-NH-C-NH; and

R, and R, are substituted phenyl, wherein

- hydrogen
- lower alkyl of 1-4 carbon atoms,
- (CH₂),OR₁₃
- (CH₂),\$R₁₃
- trifluoromethyl
- nitro
- halo
- cyano
- azido
- acetyl

$$\begin{pmatrix} R_{16} \\ | \\ -C \\ | \\ R_{15} \end{pmatrix} - COOR_{13}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} R_{16} \\ | \\ C \\ | \\ R_{15} \end{pmatrix}_{i} = CONR_{13}R_{14}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} R_{16} \\ | \\ -C - \\ | \\ R_{15} \end{pmatrix} = NR_{13}R_{14}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} R_{16} \\ | \\ -C \\ | \\ R_{15} \end{pmatrix} = CONHSO_2 R_{13}$$

$$(CH_2)_i O C(O) R_B$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
R_{16} \\
| \\
-C \\
| \\
R_{15}
\end{pmatrix}_{i} = S(O)_{j} R_{13}$$

-13-

$$\begin{pmatrix} R_{16} \\ | \\ -C - \\ | \\ R_{15} \end{pmatrix}_{i} = S(O)_{j} N R_{13} R_{14} 28$$

wherein i and j are independently 0, 1, 2, R_{13} , R_{14} , R_{15} , R_{16} are each independently hydrogen, lower alky, alkaryl of from 7 to 10 carbon atoms; and $NR_{13}R_{14}$ is also mono or bicyclic ring with one to

four hetero atoms as N,O,S.

82. (New): A method for treating gastrointestinal ulcers in a mammal comprising administering an effective gastrointestinal ulcer treating amount to a mammal in need thereof a compound of Formula I:

Cormula I

wherein W, X, Y, and Z are $C-R_s$, $C-R_s$, $C-R_s$, and $C-R_s$;

R3-R6 are hydrogen;

M is oxygen;

A is

-NH-C-NH; and

 R_1 and R_2 are substituted phenyl, wherein

- hydrogen
- lower alkyl of 1-4 carbon atoms,
- $(CH_2)_iOR_{ij}$
- $(CH_2)_i SR_1$
- trifluoromethyl

- nitro
- halo
- cyano
- azido
- acetyl

$$\begin{pmatrix} R_{16} \\ | \\ -C \\ | \\ R_{15} \end{pmatrix}_{i} -COOR_{13}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} R_{16} \\ | \\ C \\ | \\ R_{15} \end{pmatrix}_{i} = CONR_{13}R_{14}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} R_{16} \\ | \\ -C - \\ | \\ R_{15} \end{pmatrix}_{i} - NR_{13}R_{14}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} R_{16} \\ | \\ C \\ | \\ R_{15} \end{pmatrix}_{i} = CONHSO_{2}R_{13}$$

$$(CH_2)_i O C(O) R_{13}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} R_{I\delta} \\ | \\ -C - \\ | \\ R_{I5} \end{pmatrix} = S(O)_j R_{I3}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} R_{16} \\ | \\ -C \\ | \\ R_{15} \end{pmatrix}_{i} = S(O)_{j} N R_{13} R_{14} 35$$

wherein i and j are independently 0, 1, 2, R_{13} , R_{14} , R_{15} , R_{16} are each independently hydrogen, lower alky, alkaryl of from 7 to 10 carbon atoms; and $NR_{13}R_{14} \text{ is also mono or bicyclic ring with one to four hetero atoms as N,0,S}.$

83. (New): A method of treating psychosis in a mammal comprising administering an effective psychosis in a mammal comprising administering an effective psychosis treating amount to a mammal in need thereof a compound of Formula I:

Formula I

wherein W, X, Y, and Z are $C-R_s$, $C-R_s$, $C-R_s$, and $C-R_s$; R_s-R_s are hydrogen; M is oxygen;

-16-

 R_1 and R_2 are substituted phenyl, wherein

- hydrogen
- lower alkyl of 1-4 carbon atoms,
- (CH,),OR,
- $(CH_2)_iSR_1$
- trifluoromethyl
- nitro
- halo
- cyano
- azido
- acetyl

$$\begin{pmatrix} R_{16} \\ | \\ -C \\ | \\ R_{15} \end{pmatrix}_{i} - COOR_{13}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
R_{16} \\
| \\
-C \\
| \\
R_{15}
\end{pmatrix}
= CONR_{13}R_{14}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} R_{16} \\ | \\ C \\ | \\ R_{15} \end{pmatrix} = NR_{13}R_{14}$$

-17-

$$\begin{pmatrix} R_{16} \\ | \\ -C \\ | \\ R_{15} \end{pmatrix} = CONHSO_2 R_{13}$$

 $(CH_2)_i O C(O) R_{i3}$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
R_{16} \\
| \\
-C \\
| \\
R_{15}
\end{pmatrix}_{i} = S(O)_{j} R_{13}$$

and

$$\begin{pmatrix} R_{16} \\ | \\ -C - \\ | \\ R_{15} \end{pmatrix}_{i} = S(O)_{j} N R_{13} R_{14} 42$$

wherein i and j are independently 0, 1, 2, R_{13} , R_{14} , R_{15} , R_{16} are each independently hydrogen, lower alky, alkaryl of from 7 to 10 carbon atoms; and NR,R, is also mono or bicyclic ring with one to four hetero atoms as N,O,S.

84. (New) A method of blocking drug or alcohol withdrawal reaction in a mammal comprising administering an effective withdrawal reaction blocking amount to a mammal in need thereof a compound of Formula I:

-18-

Pormula I

wherein W, X, Y, and Z are C-R3, C-R4, C-R5, and C-R6;

R.-R. are hydrogen;

M is oxygen;

A is Oxygen

-NH-C-NH; and

 R_1 and R_2 are substituted phenyl, wherein

- hydrogen
- lower alkyl of 1-4 carbon atoms,
- (CH₂);OR₁₃
- (CH₂)_iSR₁₃
- trifluoromethyl
- nitro
- halo
- cyano
- azido
- acetyl

$$\begin{pmatrix} R_{16} \\ | \\ -C - \\ | \\ R_{15} \end{pmatrix} - COOR_{13}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
R_{16} \\
| \\
-C \\
| \\
R_{15}
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$CONR_{13}R_{14}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} R_{16} \\ | \\ -C \\ | \\ R_{15} \end{pmatrix}_{i} = NR_{13}R_{14}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} R_{16} \\ | \\ -C \\ | \\ R_{15} \end{pmatrix}_{t} - CONHSO_{2}R_{13}$$

$$(CH_2)_i O C(O) R_{l3}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} R_{16} \\ | \\ -C \\ | \\ R_{15} \end{pmatrix}_{i} = S(O)_{j} R_{13}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
R_{16} \\
| \\
-C \\
| \\
R_{15}
\end{pmatrix}_{i} = S(O)_{j} N R_{13} R_{14} 49$$

wherein i and j are independently 0, 1, 2, R_{13} , R_{14} , R_{15} , R_{16} are each independently hydrogen, lower alky, alkaryl of from 7 to 10 carbon atoms; and $NR_{11}R_{14}$ is also mono or bicyclic ring with one to four hetero atoms as N,O,S.

85. (New): A method of treating pain in a mammal comprising administering an effective amount to a mammal in need thereof a compound of Formula I:

Formula I

wherein wherein W, X, Y, and Z are $C=R_{a}$, $C=R_{a}$, $C=R_{a}$

and C-R,;

R,-R, are hydrogen;

M is oxygen;

A is

-NH-C-NH; and

R, and R, are substituted phenyl, wherein

- hydrogen
- lower alkyl of 1-4 carbon atoms,
- (CH₂),OR₁₃
- (CH,),SR,
- trifluoromethyl
- nitro
- halo
- cyano
- azido
- acetyl

$$\begin{pmatrix} R_{16} \\ | \\ -C \\ | \\ R_{15} \end{pmatrix}_{I} - COOR_{I3}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} R_{16} \\ | \\ -C - \\ | \\ R_{15} \end{pmatrix}_{i} - CONR_{13}R_{14}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} R_{16} \\ | \\ -C \\ | \\ R_{15} \end{pmatrix}_{i} - NR_{13}R_{14}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} R_{16} \\ | \\ -C - \\ | \\ R_{15} \end{pmatrix}_{I} = CONHSO_{2}R_{13}$$

$$(CH_2)_i O C(O) R_{i3}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
R_{16} \\
| \\
-C \\
| \\
R_{15}
\end{pmatrix}_{i} = S(O)_{j} R_{19}$$

. -22-

$$\begin{pmatrix} R_{16} \\ | \\ -C \\ | \\ R_{15} \end{pmatrix}_{t} = S(O)_{j} N R_{13} R_{14} 56$$

wherein i and j are independently 0, 1, 2, R_{13} , R_{14} , R_{15} , R_{16} are each independently hydrogen, lower alky, alkaryl of from 7 to 10 carbon atoms; and $NR_{13}R_{14}$ is also mono or bicyclic ring with one to four hetero atoms as N,O,S.

86. (New): A method of treating panic in a mammal comprising administering an effective amount to a mammal in need thereof a compound of Formula I:

I Formula

wherein W, X, Y, and Z are C-R₃, C-R₄, C-R₅ and C-R₆;

R3-R6 are hydrogen;

M is oxygen;

Ais O

-NH-C-NH; and

R, and R, are substituted phenyl, wherein

- hydrogen
- lower alkyl of 1-4 carbon atoms,
- (CH,),OR,
- (CH₂)₁SR₁₃
- trifluoromethyl
- nitro

- halo
- cyano
- azido
- acetyl

$$\begin{pmatrix} R_{16} \\ | \\ -C - \\ | \\ R_{15} \end{pmatrix}_{i} - COOR_{13}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} R_{16} \\ | \\ -C - \\ | \\ R_{15} \end{pmatrix}_{l} = CONR_{13}R_{14}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} R_{16} \\ | \\ C \\ | \\ R_{15} \end{pmatrix} = NR_{13}R_{14}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} R_{16} \\ | \\ -C \\ | \\ R_{15} \end{pmatrix}_{I} = CONHSO_{2} R_{13}$$

$$(CH_2)_i O C(O) R_{13}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
R_{16} \\
| \\
-C \\
| \\
R_{15}
\end{pmatrix}
= S(O)_{j} R_{13}$$

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$$\begin{pmatrix}
R_{16} \\
| \\
-C \\
| \\
R_{15}
\end{pmatrix} = S(O)_{j} N R_{13} R_{14} 63$$

wherein i and j are independently 0, 1, 2, R_{13} , R_{14} , R_{15} , R_{16} are each independently hydrogen, lower alky, alkaryl of from 7 to 10 carbon atoms; and $NR_{13}R_{14} \text{ is also mono or bicyclic ring with one to four hetero atoms as N,O,S.}$

87. (New): A method of diagnosis of gastrin-dependent tumors in a mammal, comprising administering to the mammal in need thereof an effective diagnosing amount of a radiolabelled iodo compound of Formula I:

Formula I

wherein W, X, Y, and Z are C-R, C-R, C-R, and C-R, R_3 -R, are hydrogen; M is oxygen; A is 0 -NH-C-NH; and

-25-

 R_1 and R_2 are substituted phenyl, wherein the substitutions are selected from

- hydrogen
- lower alkyl of 1-4 carbon atoms,
- (CH₂);OR₁₃
- (CH₂),SR₁₃
- trifluoromethyl
- nitro
- halo
- cyano
- azido
- acetyl

$$\begin{pmatrix}
R_{16} \\
| \\
C \\
| \\
R_{15}
\end{pmatrix}
= COOR_{13}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
R_{16} \\
| \\
C \\
| \\
R_{15}
\end{pmatrix}_{i} = CONR_{13}R_{14}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} R_{16} \\ | \\ C \\ | \\ R_{15} \end{pmatrix}_{i} = NR_{13}R_{14}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
R_{16} \\
| \\
C \\
| \\
R_{15}
\end{pmatrix}_{i} = CONHSO_{2}R_{15}$$

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$$\begin{pmatrix} R_{16} \\ | \\ -C \\ | \\ R_{13} \end{pmatrix}_{i} = S(O)_{j} R_{13}$$

and

$$\begin{pmatrix} R_{16} \\ | \\ -C - \\ | \\ R_{15} \end{pmatrix}_{i} = S(O)_{j} N R_{13} R_{14} 70$$

wherein i and j are independently 0, 1, 2, R_{13} , R_{14} , R_{15} , R_{16} are each independently hydrogen, lower alky, alkaryl of from 7 to 10 carbon atoms; and $NR_{13}R_{14}$ is also mono or bicyclic ring with one to four hetero atoms as N,O,S.

88. (New): A pharmaceutical composition comprising an effective therapeutical amount of the compound of Formula I and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and unit dosage form wherein the therapeutic indication is selected from the group consisting of an appetite suppressant, a gasteric acid secretion reducing agent, an anxiety reducing agent, a gasterointestinal ulser treating agent, a phycosis treating agent, a with drawal reaction blocking agent, a pain treatment agent, an agent for treating or preventing panic, an agent for treating gasterin dependent tumors

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Formula I

Wherein W, X,Y, and Z are $C-R_3$, $C-R_4$, $C-R_5$, and $C-R_6$; R_3-

R, are hydrogen;

M is oxygen;

A is -NH-C-NH; and

R, and R, are substituted phenyl, wherein

- hydrogen
- lower alkyl of 1-4 carbon atoms,
- (CH₂);OR₁₃
- (CH,),SR,
- trifluoromethyl
- nitro
- halo
- cyano
- azido
- acetyl

$$\begin{pmatrix} R_{16} \\ | \\ -C \\ | \\ R_{15} \end{pmatrix} - COOR_{13}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} R_{16} \\ | \\ -C - \\ | \\ R_{16} \end{pmatrix} = CONR_{13}R_{14}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
R_{16} \\
| \\
-C \\
| \\
R_{15}
\end{pmatrix}_{i} - NR_{13}R_{14}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
R_{16} \\
| \\
-C \\
| \\
R_{15}
\end{pmatrix}_{i} = CONHSO_{2}R_{13}$$

$$(CH_2)_i O C(O) R_{i3}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
R_{16} \\
| \\
C \\
| \\
R_{15}
\end{pmatrix}_{i} = S(O)_{j} R_{13}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} R_{16} \\ | \\ -C \\ | \\ R_{15} \end{pmatrix} = S(O)_{j} N R_{13} R_{14} 77$$

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wherein i and j are independently 0, 1, 2, R_{15} , R_{16} , R_{16} are each independently hydrogen, lower alky, alkaryl of from 7 to 10 carbon atoms; and $NR_{14}R_{14}$ is also mono or bicyclic ring with one to hetero atoms as N.O.S; provided that R is monosubstituted phenyl.